

# WELFARE FOR BANKS

## SECURITY ABOLISHES DEPOSIT RESERVE REQUIREMENT.

This Will Make More Than Thirty Millions of Dollars Available for Business Needs This Morning.

## SECURITY FOR SUCH DEPOSITS

## OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT BONDS WILL BE ACCEPTABLE.

Approved Municipal and Other Securities Will Be Taken Up to 65 Per Cent. of Their Par Value.

## PLAN FOR MORE CIRCULATION

## INVOLVING AN EXCHANGE OF BONDS NOW DEPOSITED.

Deposits Also Will Be Increased with the Banks--Story of Efforts to Float a Loan in Austria.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, who was in New York to-night, has issued a statement in which he says that the banks will hereafter not be required to carry a reserve against government deposits secured by government bonds. This will make available to-morrow over \$30,000,000.

Secretary Shaw declined to discuss the financial situation further than to say that the treasury would co-operate as far as possible with the banks, both East and West, in their effort to supply the necessary credit to do the unprecedented amount of business that is taxing railroads and steamship lines, as well as banks, to the utmost.

Mr. Shaw said he had never seen any good reason why banks holding a government deposit secured by government bonds should be required to carry a reserve against it. First, it is a deposit not likely to be called in a time of stringency; and, secondly, if called, the collateral will always sell for cash and in excess of the deposit. He has, since he took control of the treasury, contemplated relieving the banks of this burden. The controller of the currency agreed with the secretary, and therefore it is announced that hereafter banks will not be required to carry a reserve against government deposits secured by government bonds.

The treasury has on deposit with various banks scattered throughout the country, from Maine to California and from Minnesota to New Orleans, in round numbers, \$30,000,000, against which they have heretofore been compelled to hold more than thirty millions of gold or its equivalent. This decision will release that much reserve and \$30,000,000 additional credit.

The secretary said he would continue to make deposits of internal revenue and miscellaneous receipts (all available for that purpose), practically \$200,000 per diem, as long as the situation required, and if banks were unable to obtain government bonds to secure the same he would accept the same general class of securities, municipal bonds, etc., as are made available by the laws of the several States for savings banks. By this it is not intended to loan in excess of 65 per cent. of the par value, and nothing will be accepted that has not been paid in full and proved to be sound.

He said he should, of course, determine each case by itself. The secretary further said he would accept security by each bank now holding a government deposit, and release enough 3 per cent. contracts to make up the currency that the bank may desire to issue. He has recognized the position of present conditions, and therefore has decided to put on hand ready to be delivered an aggregate of about \$25,000,000. This can be sent out at the probable rate of about \$25,000,000, and banks desiring to substitute the other security above designated for the release of the currency, may do so at any time when some months ago he asked the banks holding government deposits to order additional currency to be issued, and additional relief therefore may be summed up as follows:

First, the release of practically \$30,000,000 reserve, which will permit the banks to increase their volume of business \$30,000,000.

Second, the substitution of other security for bonds now held by the government on condition that the same shall be used as a basis for increased circulation, which, if accepted by the banks, will immediately increase the volume of currency \$25,000,000, and will add thereto if needed.

Third, the continuation of deposits to the limit allowed by law, accepting, where necessary, security other than government bonds.

Secretary Shaw will remain in New York to-morrow and expects to visit the financial district.

## TO BORROW IN AUSTRIA.

## American Banks Are Said to Be Trying to Float a Loan.

VIENNA, Sept. 29.—The Allgemeine Zeitung to-day says it hears that the United States has applied to some of the largest financial institutions in Vienna to borrow a portion of their gold reserves, which, owing to operations connected with the change of the monetary system to the gold standard, are very large. The cells of the Austro-Hungarian bank are reported to contain American gold eagles amounting to from \$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000. The American banks, it is said, are now asking for interest bearing bills of exchange.

This paper says the opinions of financiers are divided. With regard to the advisability of acceding to these requests from the United States, the distribution of the quarters that the profits of the transmission, would be inadequate to the risk involved should the loan be made, and that unforseen complications would ensue. The case of the loanings is cited as a warning, but in the meantime negotiations to effect the loans are proceeding.

## RELIEF FUND SCANDALS.

## Misadministration Said to Be Rampant in Stricken St. Vincent.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Sept. 27.—Widespread dissatisfaction prevails here in connection with the relief work on the island. A portion of the food, clothing and other supplies contributed by the United States government for the assistance of sufferers from the eruptions has been sold under its value by the local government to merchants abroad. The distribution of rations has been stopped and a state of semi-starvation prevails among some of the sufferers. An inadequate pitance of 3 cents

# GIRDLES THE EARTH 2 1-5 TIMES.

NOTE—The money circulation in the United States is \$2,464,932,945. This amount of money in silver dollars placed continuously in a belt would encircle the world 2 1-5 times.

weekly per adult is given to some of the people, and some huts have been erected for the homeless, but they only measure eight feet by eight. Owing to the destruction of many of the estates a majority of the laborers are out of employment and the government officials have been dilatory in allotting lands for them to cultivate. The bulk of sufferers whose properties have been devastated are reduced to a state of poverty, and have not yet been relieved. They are experiencing great privation, while over \$200,000 of the relief fund is still at the disposal of the government.

Representations on the ground of maladministration of the relief funds, etc., have been made to the colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, who has commissioned A. M. Ashmore, the government secretary at Demerara, to proceed to St. Vincent in connection with the relief work early in October, and it is rumored that another commissioner is coming from England on the same errand.

## HELD TO FEDERAL COURT.

## New York Silk Importers Who Were Detected by Appraiser Wakeman.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—United States Commissioner Shields to-day held A. S. Rosenthal and Martin Cohn, partners in the firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co., of this city, for the federal grand jury in connection with the alleged filing of wrong invoices of silks.

The partners were arrested in June of this year, charged with having made fraudulent claims to the port of New York of Japanese silks from Yokohama. The matter first came to the public attention in August of last year, when W. Wakeman, then appraiser, caused the suspension of C. Brown, an examiner of silks in the third division of the public customs, and held three of the shipments of the Rosenthals—two from Yokohama and one from France—and had the invoice marked "fraud intended."

## ARRAIGNED FOR BRIBERY

## ROBERT M. SNYDER, WHO FIGURED IN ST. LOUIS BOODLE CASES.

A Complete Victory for the Prosecution in Every Preliminary Point—Basis of Snyder's Hopes.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—The first day's proceedings in the trial of Robert M. Snyder, the banker and promoter, of Kansas City, and New York, on charges of bribery in connection with the passage of the Central traction bill several years ago, ended in a complete victory for the State, represented by Circuit Attorney Joseph W. Folk, every objection offered by the defense being overruled by Judge Ryan. Snyder was arraigned, but refused to plead, and the court ordered the clerk to enter a plea of not guilty. To-morrow the selection of a jury will begin. It will then devolve on the State to prove that the defendant is not a resident of Missouri.

## BOARDS ARE IN SESSION

## LOCATION OF BUILDINGS AT ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION DISCUSSED.

Meeting of Lady Managers Presided Over by Helen Gould—Plans for Danish Representation.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—All the members of the board appointed to represent each of the departments of the government in the preparation of exhibits for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition went into session to-day. Routine matters in connection with the government building and the exact plans for making the best showing possible were considered at length. The board of lady managers is holding a meeting at the Southern Hotel, Miss Helen Gould presiding. Just what part the women of America will play in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be determined at this meeting.

## CONFERENCE IN COPENHAGEN.

## Effort Being Made to Have Denmark Properly Represented.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 29.—An important meeting of representatives of commercial concerns took place here to-day in connection with the St. Louis Exposition. Admiral Richelieu, head of the Danish steamship lines and other enterprises, has taken the initiative in waking up the Scandinavians to the importance of being properly represented. The meeting was attended by United States Minister to Denmark, the president of the Manufacturers' Association, the presidents of the banks, Commission of Commerce, and a number of other influential persons. It was decided to convene a public meeting at which the Danish government be urged to send a committee to the exposition, and the Danish government the necessity of Denmark's official representation.

## IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

## James J. Hill and Booth Tucker to Be Among the Attendees.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 29.—James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, has written C. E. Wandland, chairman of the executive committee of the National Irrigation Congress, that he will attend the sessions of the congress to be held in Colorado Springs Oct. 6 to 13, if he can possibly find time.

Mr. Wandland is in receipt of a letter from Commander Booth Tucker, founder of the Great Northern Army colonies, which says: "I shall prepare an address to be read before the National Irrigation Congress with regard to our colonization work on irrigated lands. The only returned last week from a tour of inspection, in which I visited each colony and was more than delighted at the rapid progress that had been made and at the abundant fulfillment of our most sanguine expectations."

# UNCLE SAM—There's another championship belt that we are likely to keep.

AT TOMLINSON HALL

## BIG REPUBLICAN MEETING THERE THE NIGHT OF OCT. 8.

Representatives Sherman and Vreeland, of New York, and Alexander McDowell Will Be Orators.

Walter F. Hulet and George Graham Visit the City.

Walter F. Hulet, a leading Democrat of Crawfordville and secretary of the Montgomery Fair Association, was at the Grand Hotel last night with George Graham, a leading dry goods merchant of the Hoosier Athens. Mr. Graham's political beliefs are directly opposite to those of Mr. Hulet. Graham is a Republican and a friend of Representative Landis and all the other Republicans will carry Montgomery county. Mr. Hulet is not an uncompromising Democrat. He is ambitious and expects to be a candidate next year for a place on the State Board of Agriculture. He has been exceedingly successful as the secretary of the Montgomery county fair and has brought the association out of debt. Hulet is no misnomer of Landis. The latter, in fact, has won a place in the hearts of all the Crawfordville people on account of the new federal building that is to be located there. A short time before the Crawfordville fair, Hulet sent Mr. Graham a complimentary letter and a check for \$100,000, the amount of the ticket for the fair. "Graham is proprietor of a dry goods establishment that is known as 'The Busy Store,'" said Hulet. "He is a man of business, and for business is surely coming his way. He cannot understand why any Montgomery county citizen should vote the Democratic ticket this year. Several years ago there was two rivalry jewelry stores in Crawfordville and George Graham was at the head of one of the establishments. Both firms were doing a great deal of advertising. One day a sign appeared on the side of a barn. The letters were immense and the sign attracted a great number of people. It was 'Blank & Blank—Always on Top.'"

## CROWD AT ANDERSON.

## It Was Disappointed at Not Seeing President Roosevelt.

"I don't think I was ever squeezed as much since the days of my courtship," said Charles H. Neff, yesterday, in telling about the jam about the Big Four depot at Anderson the day the crowd waited for the Roosevelt train that never came. Mr. Neff is an enthusiastic Republican and is one of the publishers of the Anderson Herald. He was at Republican committee headquarters talking of the prospects of Republican victory in the Eighth district. "The Anderson crowd," he said, "was greatly disappointed. I saw a lot of children come from 5,000 to 6,000 feet away, and there were thousands of people. It was after 5 o'clock before the people began to get away. There would not be there. There was general disappointment for they were ready to give him an enthusiastic reception."

## OFFERING THEIR SERVICES.

The county committee is pleased with the manner in which public speakers of Indianapolis are offering their services to take part in the county campaign. Thomas C. Whallon, who is in charge of the speakers' bureau, has a large list of available speakers who are willing to go where their services are in demand. Precinct committees who want to arrange for meetings in their respective localities should notify the officers at headquarters as to when they desire to hold their meetings, so that they may be assigned speakers.

## PECULIAR "GUM SHOE" METHODS.

The roar of cannon that has been heard in different parts of the city for the last few nights was the announcement that the Democratic meeting would be held in that particular locality. This is one of the features of the "gum shoe" campaign that the Democracy has been telling about. This heavy cannonading has attracted the attention of people, and last night The Journal's telephone wires were kept busy answering calls from people who wanted to know why the cannons were firing. The cannons were being used for a number

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## SHE SAW HER HUSBAND RISE TO OPEN A WINDOW.

Fainted as He Fell to the Floor, and Therefore Was Unable to Give the Much-Needed Alarm.

## EVIDENCE OF SURROUNDINGS

## OPINIONS OF EXPERTS WHO VIEWED THE AUTHOR'S BODY.

Official Statement—Literary Life and Remains of Zola—Participation in the Dreyfus Case.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Emile Zola, the novelist, who died of asphyxiation, was found dead in his Paris house this morning. Asphyxiation resulting from the fumes of a stove in his bedroom is given as the cause of death.

M. Zola and his wife retired at 10 o'clock last night. Madame Zola was seriously ill when the room was broken into this morning. At about noon she was removed to a private hospital, where she recovered consciousness for a short time and was able briefly to explain to a magistrate what had happened. M. and Mme. Zola returned to Paris from their country home at Medan yesterday. Owing to a sudden spell of cold weather the heating stove in their bedroom was ordered lighted. The stove burned badly and the pipes of the stove are said to have been out of order.

To the magistrate Mme. Zola explained that she woke early this morning with a splitting headache. She awakened her husband and asked him to open a window. She saw him rise and attempt to move toward a window, but he staggered and fell to the floor unconscious. Mme. Zola fainted at the same moment and was, therefore, unable to give the alarm.

Mme. Zola does not yet know of her husband's death, and it is feared she may suffer a relapse when informed of it. It is thought to-night, however, that she will recover.

The death of M. Zola, which became generally known only late this afternoon, has caused a great sensation in Paris, and this evening there was a constant stream of callers at the Zola residence. M. Zola's body lies on a divan in the center of the spacious drawing room of his house, under a canopy of rare and ancient hangings. The body is covered with a sheet and electric lamps throw their vivid light on the wall-like features of the dead.

The servants of the Zola household not hearing any movement in their master's apartment this morning entered the bedroom at half past 9 o'clock and found M. Zola lying with his head and shoulders on the floor and his legs on the bed. Doctors were summoned, but they failed to resuscitate him. Mme. Zola was unconscious, but after prolonged efforts on the part of the physicians she showed signs of life, but it was some time before she became conscious.

A slight odor of carbonic gas was noticed when the servants broke into the bedroom. From the position of M. Zola's body it was evident that he had tried to rise, but had been overcome by the fumes from the defective stove. The servants immediately opened the bedroom windows and sent for physicians. A commissary of police also was summoned.

It was reported here during the day that there were evidences of suicide in the death of M. Zola. Nothing has so far developed to substantiate this theory, and the statement that M. Zola was a suicide seems to be a mere rumor. M. Zola dined with a good appetite yesterday evening and the servants of the household ate of the same dishes. No unusual sound was heard from the bedroom during the night. Two little dogs belonging to the Zolas passed the night in their master's bedroom. They were alive this morning. It is believed they owe their lives to the fact that one slept on the bed and the other on a chair, thus escaping the heavy carbonic gas which settled near the floor.

A druggist who was the first to arrive at the house to attend M. Zola and his wife, said: "When I entered the bedroom M. Zola was lying partly on the floor. No special room likely to cause asphyxiation was distinguishable. M. and Mme. Zola did not present exclusive symptoms of asphyxiation. Their faces were contorted and their lips blue, but not violet colored. I think the accident was probably caused by the Zolas using heavy carbonic gas, which was mainly below the level of the high bed. This would account for Mme. Zola's escape. They were not suffocated on the bed. M. Zola was awakened by the effects of the gas and tried to rise, but he was seized with vomiting, fainted and fell to the floor, where he was suffocated. Mme. Zola also was overcome by the gas, but to a less degree than her husband."

The commissary of police who was summoned to the Zola house, said that the room was not lighted and there was no odor of gas. It is believed that M. Zola's death was due to accidental poisoning by drugs. Two little dogs found in the bedroom were also examined.

In the second report the commissary of police intimated the medical opinion that M. Zola's death was accidental and due to asphyxiation.

Dr. Leyrmand, who attended M. and Mme. Zola, is quoted as saying in an interview published this afternoon that the heating stove was still warm when he entered the room.

The prefect of Paris has ordered the city architect to examine the bedroom in which M. Zola died, and has issued instructions that analysis be made of his blood and of the atmosphere in his room.

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## GRAND ARMY REUNIONS

## PROGRAMME COMPLETE FOR NEXT WEEK'S ENCAMPMENT.

Secretary Hay, General Torrance and Others Will Speak—Meetings to Be Held in Large Tents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The programme of corps and other reunions to be held on Camp Roosevelt during next week's Grand Army encampment has been completed. About forty meetings are provided for, including a formal dedication of the camp Monday, Oct. 6, at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which Secretary Hay, General Torrance and others are to deliver speeches. The reunions are to be held in large canvas tents, which are now being erected for that purpose and which are to be designated respectively Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Farragut and Meade tents. The meetings are to extend from Monday until Friday, inclusive, and owing to the large number of bodies which desire to have reunions they are to be held in the morning, afternoon and evening. The programme of exercises at the dedication of Camp Roosevelt Monday, Oct. 6, is as follows:

Bugle call, assembly, call to order, H. H. Warner, invocation, Rev. W. G. Davenport, recitation of patriotic verse, Mrs. B. MacFarland, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, address of welcome, John Hay, secretary of state, representing the President; Tenting the Old Camp, General Sherman, representing the commander-in-chief Grand Army of the Republic; The Star-Spangled Banner, "Marshall Band;" Unfurling the Flag, Past Department Commander Israel W. Stine; national salute of twenty-one guns, battery of United States Light Artillery.

## NAVY CADETS WILL PARTICIPATE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—After a conference with Superintendent Wainwright, of the Naval Academy, the secretary of the navy to-day issued orders for the participation of the naval cadets in the Naval Veterans' parade, which is to occur here on Tuesday, Oct. 7, as part of the Grand Army encampment exercises.

## PRESIDENT RESTS WELL

## HE IS MUCH BETTER AFTER THE OPERATION OF SUNDAY.

Doctors Are Much Pleased Over His Progress—Many Callers at the Official Residence in Jackson Place.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The President has passed an uneventful day, remaining in his room, and his condition, by most of the time, is much better. He seems to be much moved to various parts of the room. To-night he is reported to be progressing satisfactorily. There were no visitors during the afternoon or evening except Dr. Lung, the regular White House physician, who made his usual evening call. Dr. Newton M. Shaffer, the New York bone specialist, who came down yesterday at the President's request and joined the other physicians in their consultation prior to the operation, returned to New York to-day. No arrangements were made for another visit from the doctor.

Misses Alice and Ethel Roosevelt joined the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House to-night, the former coming from Foxcroft, Park, and the latter from Oyster Bay. Miss Ethel is to attend school here.

After the President's physicians had dressed his wound this morning the following statement was prepared and issued by Secretary Cortelyou:

"The condition of the wound is satisfactory. The temperature this morning is normal. The patient slept well and at present is occupying a rolling chair. He is cheerful and from the beginning has shown neither impatience nor restlessness, but has carried out the directions of the physicians with the most scrupulous obedience. The aspirating needle to evacuate the sac on the 22d inst., which left no wound, has been on operation until to-day."

This statement was issued at 11 o'clock. Surgeon General Fugate, of the army, Dr. Shaffer, the bone specialist from New York, and three other physicians, who were called to the White House to-day, were present before the second operation, had disappeared this morning, and this was considered especially favorable by the physicians. The physicians insist to-day that the condition of the President's wound gives no occasion for alarm. The President himself continues cheerful and seemingly regards the situation with indifference. He was called to the President's bedroom, Governor Crane was with the President when the accident occurred at Pittsfield. His visit was a personal one so it was said at the White House, and without political significance.

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